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- Ha-chên** : in a Ming work, the writing of the religious name, Ho-tsun, of Chao Hsien.  
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Ha-chi** (\*Qazi?): irrigation works were undertaken in the region of Wei-fu on 1286.  
See ECINA, p. 638.
- Ha-chih-ha-hsin** (Hāji Qasim) : (the funerary inscription).  
See ARGON (2), p. 51.
- Ha-ch'a-mu-tun** :  
— can be explained as a place-name. The second element is certainly : *mudun* (Mong. *modun*) : « tree »; represents *yaqča-mudun*, « the Lone Tree ».  
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 117.
- Ha-êrh-ha-na-t'u** : (Qaryanatu) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS).  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- « **Ha-êrh-ma-mou** » : (« the place of »...) an embassy was sent there by Qubilai (YS); wrongly said by T'u Chi to be « Bombay the Blak »; Hormuz is improbable.  
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- Ha-êrh-ma-ssü** : correction proposed for « Ha-êrh-ma-mou » of YS; Hormuz is improbable.  
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- Ha-êrh-pan-ta** : (Harbanda) was Ghazan's brother and successor.  
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- Ha-la** : mentioned in the *Ming shih* as Huo-chou. It is the same name of course as Qarā-qōjo.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-chang** : the ordinary Chinese transcription for Qara-Jang.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 169.
- Ha-la-chang** : (Qara-Jang) mentioned in a text concerning the sending of Sayyid Ajall in 1273 in Yün-nan.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 170 and 171.
- Ha-la-chang** : (Qara-Jang, Ta-li) in 1286, the two Directing Commissariats of... and Chin-ch'ih were reduced to one (YS).  
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Ha-la-ha-ch'a-êrh** : given in *Hsi-Hsia shu shih* as the name of a region, not of a city.  
— would be the region lay in the neighbourhood of Ninghsia south-east of this place.  
See CALACIAN, p. 133.
- Ha-la-ha-t'a** : (\*Qara-qata?; perhaps Mong. \*Qara-qada, « Black Rock »).  
— not been identified; must be the place in the region of Qayaliq which is mentioned by Waśśāf as the seat of Qaidu's last battle.  
See CAIDU, p. 128.
- Ha-la-ho-cho** : the modern Chinese transcription of Qarā-qōjo.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-(ho)-chou** : the enlarged Qarā-qōjo makes its appearance as this form in 1285.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-ho-lin** : occurs only once (YS) as the name of a river from which the city of Ho-lin, Qorum, derived its name.  
See CARACOROM, p. 165, 166.
- Ha-la-huo** : for Qarā-qōjo, misreading quoted by Laufer.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-huo-chê** : occurs on the Chinese map of c. 1330 and in the corresponding list of YS. The same form occurs in a Ming itinerary.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-huo-chou** : other Chinese form of Qarā-qōjo in 1330, 1347 and in the biography of Ye-lü Hsi-liang.  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Ha-la-mu-lien** : is Qara-mürän.  
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 117.
- Ha-la-mu-lien** : (Qara-mürän) given by Yanai not as the equivalent of the Hara-mürän = Huang-ho, but as the modern Hara-mürän of eastern Mongolia. His identification applies only to the Ha-la-ho.  
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- Ha-la-t'u** : Ch'ien-lung's « reformed » spelling of Ha-lao-t'u.  
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- \***Ha-la-wên** : \*yala'un; Ha-li-wên in YS is perhaps misread for it.  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Ha-lao-t'u** : can be restored to \*Qala'utu, perhaps \*yala'utu, both which aren't far from « Calatuy ». Connected with « temporary palace » Pelliot has doubts as to its connection with « Calatuy ».  
See CAAGIU, p. 115.
- Ha-lao-t'u** : (*hsing-kung* of) according to YS, Chinghiz-khan died there on August 25, 1227.  
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ha-lao-t'u** : its location near Lingchou is improbable; the identification with Ko-lao-t'ai is more tempting.  
See CINGHIS, p. 318-319.
- Ha-lao-t'u-chih** : erroneous reading of « Caratouski », instead of Ha-lao-t'u.  
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- « **Ha-lao-t'u hsing-kung** of the Sa-li Valley » : this cannot be the place of Chinghiz-khan's death.  
See CINGHIS, p. 328.
- Ha-li-fa** : Chinese transcription of Calif, or Arab. *halifa*.  
See CALIF, p. 139.
- Ha-li-wên** : (\*Qali'un) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS).  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Ha-lieh** : Herat (Hari) = ? Hsu-lieh was known to the Chinese at the beginning of the Ming under this name.  
See ABAGA, p. 5.